



SALE OF HABERDASHERY GOODS.

ON Wednesday next the 20th of August current, will be exposed to SALE by public roup, at the shop of THOMAS CHURCHILL, late haberdasher in Crichton-street, east from George's-square, THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of the said Thomas Churchill, consisting of a large and elegant assortment of all kinds of HABERDASHERY GOODS, in the best condition, and most approved taste. As the whole sale is to be made at once, great bargains may be expected. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock on Wednesday next, and to continue on that and the following days, till all is sold off.

Particular catalogues of the goods to be had on Monday next, by applying to Robert Wilson, jun. at the Printing-office of Messrs. Andrew Wilson, foot of the Royal Bank close.

N.B. It is again intimated, that all those indebted to the said Thomas Churchill, will immediately pay their accounts to the said Robert Wilson, who alone is empowered to discharge the same.

SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

CONTINUES ON SALE.

AT the Shop of Mrs. MOIR, opposite to the Cross, her whole stock in trade, consisting of Superfine Cloths, Second Cloths, Hosiery, and Foreign Cloths; a variety of Silks for sets, Linseys and Vellvets for Whigs, Florines, Prince's Stuffs, Ladings, Stocking-piece, &c. &c. for men's use. Cooked Hats and Riding Hats; Silk, Thread, and Woollen Stockings; with many other articles in the woollen-drapery business.

As the goods must be all sold immediately, the prices will be considerably under the first cost. Superfine cloths, common colours, 15 s. per yard, ready money only.

Mrs. Moir takes this opportunity of sincerely returning thanks to her friends and customers for the favours she has received from them; and now that she is leaving of business, respectfully begs leave to recommend them to ARMOUR AND HAMILTON, at the Peacock, opposite the Luckenbooths, who, she is certain, from the variety, quality, and moderate price of their goods, have it in their power to serve them as well as any shop in town.

HOTEL in Cheffels's Buildings to be LET.

THIS HOTEL may be occupied either in that mode, as formerly, as a Hotel and Inn, as stables may be annexed to it at hand. It may let herewith, and the 1st of November next, it may be then let to families in flats, for separate dwellings.

Enquire of the proprietor in Cheffels's Court.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To ALEXANDER HENDERSON and CHARLES BROADWATER, Esquires, Representatives for the County of Fairfax, in the House of Delegates.

The Address and Instructions of their Constituents.

May 30. 1783.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have committed to you the greatest and most sacred trust which a free people can repose in any of their fellow-citizens—the care of our dearest and most important interests, the protection of our rights and liberty, and the power of making, on our behalf, those laws by which we are to be governed, and this Commonwealth preserved in safety and prosperity. And although we confide thoroughly in your integrity and attachment to the public good, yet we judge it expedient, at this critical and important season, to communicate to you our sentiments, and to exercise our undoubted right of instructing you, as our immediate representatives in the legislature.

And first, Gentlemen, we desire and expressly instruct you, that you give not your assent to, and, on the contrary, that you oppose, to the utmost of your power, the smallest infraction of the late Treaty of Peace, either with respect to the payment of debts, or in any other matter whatsoever, whereby the public faith, solemnly pledged by the American Commissioners duly authorized, may be violated, and this country again involved in the calamities of war, or the dangers of reprisals.

We also direct and instruct you, that you use your utmost endeavours to enact a law for repayment of the principal and interest to each and every individual, who hath paid paper-money into the public treasury, in discharge of debts due to British creditors, according to its real value in specie, to be adjusted by the legal scale of depreciation, at the time each sum was respectively placed in the Treasury; and that such debts, as well as all other private debts and contracts, be hereafter left to the common course of the laws of the land. And in case of any division of the House, upon either of these subjects, or upon any other important matter, whereby the rights of the people, or the safety of the Commonwealth, may be endangered, the maxims of justice contravened, or the fundamental principles of the constitution violated, we desire and instruct you to call for, and cause to be published, the yeas and nays upon the state of the question, that so the people may, at least, be enabled to distinguish their country's foes from its friends, and hereafter to separate the *lame* from the *sound*.

We desire and instruct you, that you give not your assent to, and that you firmly oppose, granting any exclusive privileges or advantages in our trade, to any particular kingdom or nation, other than what may be stipulated in the Commercial Treaties concluded by the authority of Congress, it being the true and permanent interest of America to admit the trade of all nations, upon equal terms, without preference to any, further than the goodness and cheapness of their commodities may entitle them to.

We desire and instruct you, that you give not your assent to, and that you oppose, any further occlusion of the Courts of Justice; as withholding the due and regular administration of justice in any country, must loosen the bonds of society, corrupt the morals of the people, and tend to produce anarchy and public confusion.

We desire and instruct you to oppose all future emissions of paper-money; all interference of the Legislature in private contracts, they being properly cognizable in the judiciary departments of the State; all *ex post facto* laws, except such only as are warranted by the greatest emergencies, and the plain principles of justice; and that you endeavour to procure a revival or repeal of all laws, which may have been heretofore made contrary to such principles.

We desire and instruct you to oppose any further delay in the collection of this year's taxes, than will be absolutely necessary to give the people the benefit of this summer's market, for their commodities now on hand; all such delays being highly injurious to public credit.

We desire and instruct you to promote a strict enquiry into the expenditure of public money, and the bringing to speedy account and punishment all public delinquents and defaulters.

We desire and instruct you to endeavour to procure ample justice to the officers and soldiers of the American army, who, though constantly surrounded with uncommon distress and difficulties, have so bravely defended the rights and liberty of their country.

We desire and instruct you, that you assent not to, and that you oppose repudiating the law for preventing excessive credit upon open accounts; and also, that you assent not to, but oppose the imposition of, any greater duty upon imported iron or ordnance than shall be imposed upon other imported goods, for the reasons respectively given in our petitions to the Assembly upon those subjects.

We desire and instruct you strenuously to oppose all encroachments of the American Congress upon the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the separate States, and every assumption of power, not expressly vested in them by the articles of confederation. If experience shall prove that further powers are necessary and safe, they can be granted only by additional articles to the confederation, duly acceded to by all the States; for if Congress, upon the plea of necessity, or upon any pretence whatever, can arrogate powers not warranted by the articles of confederation, in one instance, they may in another, or in an hundred; every repetition will be strengthened and confirmed by precedents.

And in particular we desire and instruct you to oppose any attempts which may be made by Congress to obtain a perpetual revenue, by the appointment of revenue officers. Were these powers superadded to those they already possess, the articles of confederation, and the constitutions of government in the different States, would prove mere parchment bulwarks to American liberty.

We like not the language of the late address from Congress to the different States, and of the report of their Committee upon the subject of revenue, published in the same pamphlet. If they are carefully and impartially examined, they will be found to exhibit strong proofs of lack of power. They contain the same kind of arguments which were formerly used in the business of ship-money, and to justify the arbitrary measures of the race of Stuarts in England: And the present King and Council of Great Britain might not improperly adopt great part of them, to prove the expediency of levying money without consent of Parliament. After having reluctantly given up part of what they found they could not maintain, they still insist that the federal States shall invest the United States in Congress assembled with a power to levy, for the use of the United States, the following duties, &c. and that the revenue officers shall be amenable to Congress. The very title is alarming. The proposed duties may be proper, but the separate States only can safely have power of levying taxes. Congress should not have even the appearance of such a power. Forms generally imply substance, and such a precedent may be applied to dangerous purposes hereafter. When the same men, or set of men, hold both the sword and the purse, there is an end of liberty. As little are we satisfied with the resolution of Congress of the 10th of October, 1780, lately renewed, engaging that the *unappropriated lands* "that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States." Who is to judge of the quality and legality of pretended appropriations? And will this vague resolution be a sufficient bar to Congress against confirming the claims under Indian purchases, or pretended grants from the Crown of Great Britain, in which many of their own members are interested as partners, and by which great part of the ceded lands may be converted to private instead of public purposes? The intrigues of the great land companies, and the methods by which they have strengthened their interest, are no secret to the public. We are also at a loss to know whence Congress derives the powers of demanding cessions of lands and erecting new States, before such powers have been granted them by their constituents.

And finally we recommend it to you (for in this we will not presume to give positive instructions) to endeavour to obtain an instruction from the General Assembly, to the Virginia Delegates in Congress, against sending Ambassadors to the Courts of Europe; it being an expence, which (in our present circumstances) these United States are unable to support. Such appointments can hardly fail of producing dangerous combinations, factions, and cabals, in the great council of America. And from the great distance, and the difficulty of knowing and examining their conduct, there is danger too, that some of the persons so sent, may be corrupted and pensioned by the Courts where they reside. We are of opinion, that Consuls to superintend our trade (at less than a tenth part of the charge of Ambassadors) will be sufficient to answer every good purpose. And nature having separated us by an immense ocean from the European nations, the less we have to do with their quarrels or politics the better.

Having thus, Gentlemen, given you our opinions and instructions upon such subjects as we deem at this time most important, we remain, with sentiments of great respect and esteem, your friends and fellow-citizens.

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

Philadelphia, July 5. Yesterday about 1500 continental troops, with a detachment of Artillery, under the command of General Robert Howe, arrived at Frankford, on their way to this city; they are chiefly three years men, from Massachusetts, whose terms of enlistment have not yet expired. We are wholly at a loss how to account for so extraordinary a manoeuvre, as no foreign enemy is in this part of the country.

From the London Papers, August 12.

L O N D O N.

By a gentleman just returned from Portsmouth we learn, that the apparatus for raising the Royal George is at last completed, and to-morrow, if the weather will permit, is appointed for the attempt to *float* her, (a technical phrase to fix the cables around her.) Two men of war, appointed to assist in the experiment, now lie in a parallel direction with the Royal George, whose lower masts and gib-boom are a considerable way above water; on board those two ships, as well as on the raft, which are fixed crossways between them, are a considerable number of casks filled with water, for the purpose of bringing down the ships as low as safety will permit. When the cables, which are extremely large, and so contrived that each binds the other, are fixed and hove tight, the water is to be started out of the casks, by which means the ships will naturally rise and greatly assist the other part of the machinery. The diving machines are made of copper, and in some measure resemble a suit of armour: they are made large enough for a man to move in, without the least weight of the machine bearing on him. In the front of the helmet part there is a glass window, and a trifle lower there is a leather hose, with an iron worm inside to keep it extended: the hose is a considerable length, and at the end a pair of bellows is fixed, by which means fresh air is to be conveyed down. At the side of the helmet, and nearly opposite the bar, is another leather hose for the discharge of the foul air; and to facilitate the sinking of the machine, there are two leaden fuses made to the boot part of it, each weighing seventy-five pounds.

On Saturday last Lieutenant Colonel Wall received a letter from Sir Charles Gould, Judge Advocate General, to the following purport:

"That he had the honour of laying before his Majesty the proceedings of the Court Martial, lately held for his trial at the Horse-guards, together with the opinion of the members thereof upon the several articles of charge and complaint respectively, which opinion his Majesty had been pleased to confirm, acquitting the said Col. Wall of every material charge, and observing that many were greatly exaggerated, and others but very weakly supported. His Majesty further observed, that the conduct of Captain Roberts, in presuming to bring charges of private injuries against his superior officer, none of which he could support by evidence, was of such a nature as to incur his high displeasure."

One of the charges of which Col. Wall was thought culpable by the court-martial, was for striking a sergeant who had kindled a fire under the wall of the fort, and within a few paces of a powder magazine. The court could not but find the fact, but the conviction was followed by the following observation, "That the behaviour of the sergeant deserved a much higher degree of punishment, and that the court given was evidently an effect of sudden passion."

Lieut. Col. Wall, in his defence before the above court-martial, declared, that "after an honourable, approved service of twenty-three years in Asia, America, and Europe, it was his misfortune to be appointed to the command in Africa, where, however dangerous the climate, and the natural inconvenience of the place, they were by no means the greatest evils which he had to encounter—where desperate men, in the pursuit of desperate measures, and being defeated or disappointed therein, were at all times ready to scatter the seeds of discord and dissension—and indeed such have been the eternal dissensions of that settlement, that Government, principally on that account, has resigned the management thereof to the Committee of African merchants."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Charlestown, to his Friend in New York, June 25.

"On the 16th came on at Charlestown, the sales of the property of Loyalists, which I am told, amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, though I should think it more. This week the sales at Charlestown and Ninety-six are to begin. The terms of the sales were five years credit with interest from possession at 7 per cent. and on account of the credit, most lots went off at three times their value. It was but a short time I staid at the sales—the scene was too affecting to be looked upon with composure. The Loyalists Ladies in numbers from twenty to thirty attend the sales themselves, in hopes as it is their ALL they and their children had to depend upon, humanity and compassion might operate on the minds of the crowd, that they might buy in their property at a low value, and that none would bid against them. Full of this idea they were attended by General Greene, Col. Watkinson, and Col. Eustace; but they were unfortunately mistaken. A Mrs. Inglis claimed property as her own, not her husband's; and referred to proofs: however the sale went on; the house was put up at 1500 l. and was raised upon her to 1600 l. A Mr. Burns's property sold for about 12,000 l. This Gentleman died about ten years ago in Britain; his son, the heir, a boy at his education in Scotland, and, I believe, never was in America."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 11.

Wheat, 30 s. a 45 s.	Tick Beans, 28 s. a 30 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 26 s.	Small ditto, 33 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 23 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 28 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 23 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 37 s. a 43 s.	Fine Flour, 43 s.
Grey Peas, 28 s.	Second Sort, 42 s.
White ditto, —	Rape Seed, 18 l. per last.
Boiling ditto, 30 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 14.

Bank Stock, 127½ a 128	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 82½ a 83½	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 63½ a 64½	1780 New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 64½ a 65½	Ditto 1781, —
3 per cent. 1746, —	Each Bill, 118 disc.
Long Ann. 19 s. 46ths a 20	Navy Bills, 118 disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 13½	3 per cent. Strip. 65½
India Stock, 136½	4 per cent. Strip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
India Bonds, 7 s. 5 disc.	Omnium, ½ prem.

WIND AT DEAL.

AUG. 14. N. N. E.

From the London Papers, August 14.

Warsaw, July 19: There are at present seventy regiments of Russians in the neighbourhood of Chersin, under Prince Potemkin, whose head quarters are in that city; which he is fortifying as strongly as possible. Camineck is also fortifying, and the garrison is reinforced with 5000 men. The Turks and Russians seem to stand at bay, observing one another, but no hostilities are yet commenced on either side.

Paris, Aug. 3. Prince William-Henry, son to the King of England, is expected here in his way to Italy and Germany; and it is said the Duke de Chartres is preparing to entertain his Royal Highness in the most sumptuous manner, both in this city, at Moulleaux, and at St Cloud.

We have accounts from Lyons, that on the 19th of July there fell a most violent storm of hail, which broke all the windows exposed to the storm; the country along the borders of the Saone suffered very much by this extraordinary hail, and many vineyards are much damaged by it.

L O N D O N.

Advices were received by yesterday's mail from Turkey, which formally announce the sailing of a fleet from the Porte for the Black Sea on the 10th of last month, which consisted of nine ships from 50 to 66 guns, and fifteen others, frigates, chebecks, galleys, &c. the Grand Signior was present in person to see them put to sea; the Admiral Meiclip Hassan Staizim has the command, who received his final orders in an audience of his sublime Highness at one of his pleasure houses on the canal; a second fleet is preparing for another quarter, which will consist of thirty ships, fifteen of them of 50 guns and upwards, completely equip and as fit for service as an equipment of the first naval power in Europe; the French have sent so many officers and seamen into the Turkish service, that their navy is already in a respectable condition, and will quickly be formidable.

The Grand Signior has ordered a *Firman*, or manifesto, to be published at Constantinople, and in the principal sea-ports of his dominions, forbidding all vessels belonging to any Christian Powers (not excepting his ally the French King) from coming to Suez, or carrying on any trade with Judda, and the ports on that coast. In this placart the Christians are accused with tyranny, treachery, and inhumanity; examples of which are mentioned in their transactions with the natives of the East Indies.

The last letters from Leghorn give a melancholy description of the ravages which are made by the plague in Turkey, the disorder, it seems is growing daily more malignant, and is supposed to have carried off upwards of 20,000 souls in the first six weeks after it began to appear.

In Alexandria, the plague broke out in a few days after it made its appearance in the suburbs of Constantinople, and raged there with great fury when the last accounts came away.

Last week several naval officers on half pay applied for leave to serve on board the Russian navy, when several of them obtained permission, and set off for Peterburgh.

Private letters are received by the East-India ships lately arrived, that Sir Edward Hughes and Commodore Bickerton, with eighteen men of war, fourteen of them of the line, sailed from Bombay in their way to Madras. They were off Goa the 10th of March, where three ships that had been repairing there since December, joined them: but they had no accounts of the situation, force, or condition of the French fleet. Monsieur Buffly arrived at Trincomalee with three ships of the line (he brought five from Europe, but the other two are as yet unaccounted for,) and two Dutch men of war had arrived in Asia, but it did not appear as if they were intended to join the French.

The Tartar, Captain Fiott—Neptune, Scott—and Rochford, Todd, are the only India ships yet arrived; but as the last mentioned vessels left the Lord Mulgrave, Royal Admiral, Deptford, and Locke in the Bay of Biscay, they may be hourly expected.

The Centaur, Norman, is arrived at Dover from Tobago, and brings an account of the Olive Branch, Trim, and three other ships from Barbadoes, being arrived there, by permission of the French Governor, to load with the produce of that island for England, orders having been received from France to permit a certain number of ships to bring English goods there, and in return to take in cargoes for Europe. The French garrison had been very sickly, not more than 260 men being fit for duty, and many of these much debilitated. Several French adventurers had arrived since peace to form cotton plantations, the soil being particularly adapted for that purpose, which made them very sanguine in their expectations of serving the manufacturers in France with an article which they were heretofore obliged to purchase from other countries.

Two or three ships which sailed from London for the West Indies in December last, chiefly laden with goods on speculation, are returned with their outward-bound cargoes still on board, not having been able to dispose of any part of it, from the great glut of the markets, occasioned by the peace.

Accounts from Halifax declare, that the emigrations from Pennsylvania and the Jerseys to that settlement are considerably increased since the month of March last. The country of Nova Scotia, though it pours not into the lap of indolence the spontaneous productions of luxurious climates, nevertheless holds out to the hand of industry, safety, prosperity, and all that increases the happiness, and exalts the nature of man. It is 350 miles in length, and 250 in breadth; is cut and intersected by numerous bays, creeks, and lakes. The climate is intensely cold in winter, and hot in summer; but the extremes of heat and cold are so gradually diminished, and lost in each other, as to prepare the body for enduring both. It is as yet almost one continued forest. In some parts the soil is thin and barren; in others it is fertile to excess; and in all, fit for the purposes of pasture. A little labour in agriculture, with the conquests of the fishing-hook and the gun, in such a country, is sufficient to afford all the necessities, and even some of the superfluities of life. But to laborious industry, and the extended views of commerce, the field here opened is immense. The timber is very proper for ship-building; and pitch, tar, and hemp, are produced in the greatest abundance. The harbour of Halifax is the most capacious, the deepest, the safest, and in every respect the finest, in the whole world. The town is strongly fortified, and with the natural defence arising from the boundaries of the country, the Nova-Scotians, when population shall be in any degree equal to the means of their subsistence, may defy the boldest assailants.

Extract of a private letter from New York, July 2.

"Our orders were received from the Commander in Chief to prepare this day for embarking: our destination is said to be to one of the ceded islands, so that we shall not yet visit Eng-

land; all the artillery and stores belonging to the regiment go with us.

"I have had a second letter from our friends in Nova Scotia, by the hands of Captain Parkes, of the Flying Fish schooner; they are exceedingly well satisfied with their situation, which is described as capable of prodigious improvement. Two rivers navigable for craft run through the lands assigned to Jennings and Rantler."

The accounts brought by the ship from New York, which arrived on Monday, describe the situation of the American army as being numerous and untractable in the extreme, the officers having formed themselves into a select body, contrary to the advice of Mr. Washington, and adopted some resolutions among themselves, which were to be shortly published, unless Congress found means to provide for their arrears of pay, and future provision, before the army was disbanded.

A letter from Boston says, that there is all the appearance of an Indian war, which has greatly embarrassed Congress how they are to act therein, as the French officers say they have no orders to assist them, if such a war should break out. The Indians bordering on the back settlements have already committed depredations, and the troops have refused to march against them, until they are paid.

General Washington (says a correspondent) certainly acts prudently in retiring in time. Harassed as he has been, and would have further been by Congress, it is probable he might have lived in command to see all his work undone, and the unremitting labour of seven long years swallowed up in faction and ambition.

General Washington's circular letter is to be acknowledged as very reputable to him in every view—for shrewd policy, liberal sentiment, and tolerable writings. But from the minute and laboured earnestness with which he treats the points he insists on—indissoluble union, and regard to justice and to peace—it cannot but be inferred, that the popular tendencies of the country are all leaning the other way!

It is certainly a niggard panegyric upon the measures of General Washington, to say that he is the most distinguished character which this age has presented, as there is a brilliancy in his conduct, considered in every light, which places him upon a level with the most illustrious worthies of antiquity. The persevering diligence with which he conducted himself in his station as the protector and defender of his country, can only be equalled by his moderation in the use of that power which his elevated situation, and immense abilities afforded him; and his noble resignation and judicious retirement from all public authority after establishing the freedom of an empire, discover such a towering dignity of character as will be perhaps without a parallel in the future records of mankind. The departure of this great man from public concerns, displays a degree of prudence and knowledge of mankind which fully equals his military genius; for notwithstanding that a strong sense of his services undoubtedly prevails over the Americans, it is very possible that jealousies might have affected his reputation if he had taken any part in the Government, and the lustre of that character would perhaps have been tarnished by groundless distrusts of political ambition, which will now be handed down with all the zeal of patriotic gratitude, to the remotest inhabitants of the Western hemisphere.

The removal of Congress to Prince Town is a very judicious measure in the present fluctuating state of their affairs. Disturbances in great cities are with difficulty stemmed if permitted to arrive at any height, but in villages they soon are suppressed for want of numbers to give them efficacy.

Letters from New York say, that mutual accusations, upon the infringement of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, have passed between Congress and his Majesty's Commander in Chief at New York.

Many of the officers who served in the American army are now in towns, and wear their black and white cockades, the emblematic enigma of the junction of France and America.

A long list of Continental Toasts, brought by the last accounts from Philadelphia, concludes with the following: "Since Britain has seen her error, and returns with conciliating love, may all animosity be forgotten, and the Independent States of America prove the prop and support of her old age."

A gentleman who, for some time, has made constant enquiries of all the Captains of American ships, outward bound, respecting the numbers of their passengers, declares that 372 persons have gone from the port of London since the 1st of March, besides a considerable number waiting to sail in the Philadelphia packet, now lying off the Tower.

Letters from Quebec give a melancholy account of the state of the English Protestants in Canada. They amount to many thousand families, settled in different parts of the country, and at considerable distances from each other. For the instruction of all these, there are only two foreigners who act as clergymen, appointed and paid by Government; there not being in the whole province a single English ecclesiastic of our communion; nor is there a single church belonging to the Protestants, they being obliged to make use of the Romish chapels.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from St Augustine, which were brought over in the Nancy, Captain Frazer. They are dated the 2d of July, and give an account of the ships from London being safe arrived.

On Tuesday, some letters were received at St James's, from his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who is at Pisa in Italy.

Prince Edward, their Majesties fourth son, is under a course of military education, having made his election for the army; Prince Ernest Augustus, and Augustus Frederick, his two next brothers, are learning naval tactics; and the youngest Prince, who is now in the tenth year of his age, is said to discover an election for the Church, which, as there are no reasons to discourage, he will be permitted to prosecute, so that the lapse of a few years may see those of the present Royal offspring at the head of the Church, Navy, and Army, in this kingdom.

Yesterday Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart. was at Court, and kissed his Majesty's Hand on being created an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Delaval.

A new Philosophical Society has lately been instituted at Madrid, under the denomination of friends to their country, whose great object is the encouragement of agriculture and useful arts. The King of Spain is their patron, and has employed several engineers in cutting navigable canals, making public roads, and other improvements, which have too long been neglected in that fine country.

The late celebrated Sir John Pringle, in his last journey to Scotland, the place of his nativity, presented the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh with ten volumes (folio) of

Medical Inquiries and observations in manuscript, on two conditions; 1st, That the contents should never be published, and 2dly, That they should not be lent out of the library, on any pretence whatever. When the experience of this great man, who was the first physician of his time, is considered, this mode of bequeathing is greatly to be lamented. As a man, Sir John Pringle deserves credit, for his modesty and amiable friendship; but as a physician, the world will double blame him for this unkind monopoly, by confining to a few what might have been serviceable to all! Gen. Even. Post.

It is worthy of remark, that in the year 1683, exactly a century since, the celebrated Mr John Locke had completed his fundamental constitution for the government of the Carolina, which he drew up at the request of the proprietor of that province.

The public debt, that national burthen under which we groan, began in the nine years immediately following the revolution, and was about 14 millions sterling at the death of King William. At the death of Queen Ann it amounted to 50 millions. In 1722 it was 55 millions; in 1726 it was 52 millions; in 1739, after seventeen years peace, it was 47 millions; in 1763 it was upwards of 146 millions; in 1775, a fatal period to Great Britain, it was upwards of 135 millions; and in 1783, at the conclusion of the American war, it is upwards of 250 millions, and advancing rapidly to Three Hundred Millions. If this millstone hangs longer about our necks, or swimming above the surface may be reckoned very marvellous!

The alarm the City has been under for some days respecting an approaching war, had its rise, it is said, in a measure Government have thought necessary to adopt, and that is, to equip a squadron of ships of war, that are intended to proceed to Gibraltar, to receive on board a part of that garrison, consisting of about 2000 men; but the ships will not enter the Mediterranean, or remain any time even in Gibraltar Bay.

Last week died at Bath, Mrs Ditcher, widow of the late Philip Ditcher, Esq. of that city, and eldest daughter of the late Mr Richardson, author of *Clarissa*, *Grandison*, &c.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the *James*, Captain Stewart, bound from Oporto to Glasgow, was put in there in great distress, having received considerable damage in a storm of thunder and lightning, and must unload to repair before she can proceed.

They write from Southampton, that a large ship, said to be a Swede, was taken up by a Guernsey trader in her passage from thence, and brought in there without any living creature on board; she had only one mast standing, and was very leaky.

The *Hero*, Bell, with eight sails, and the *Blessing*, Rochester, with eight, are arrived in the river from Greenhithe.

An English jack-tar telling his ship-mate the other day, that there was a likelihood of war breaking out again, on account of the *Definitive Treaty* not coming:—"The *Definitive Treaty*!" exclaimed the other—"who the devil is it?"—"Why," said the former, "it is the *Spanish Ambassadors*," as I am told, and I hope the son of a w—re will stay where he is."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 21.

"Yesterday arrived here his Britannic Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, of 22 guns, which anchored in the port, but departed again to-morrow. There is only one Russian man-of-war here, the rest are all gone on a cruise, and the other will follow as soon as she has received some repair, which is now performing here."

"The galley fleet is preparing here by order of the Grand Duke, which is to consist of seven sail of vessels. The *Barry* Corsairs are become so numerous, that it is necessary for the protection of trade to have a force always at sea; his Neapolitan Majesty is also preparing a fleet for the same purpose."

"The plague, which we hear makes great havoc in Turkey, has not yet made its appearance in any part of the Mediterranean; and we trust, by the precautions already observed, it may be wholly prevented from visiting Italy."

Extract of a letter from Ashburton Beach, Lislester, dated August 5, 1783.

"About a month ago, as a show man was travelling near this place with a waggon, in which was contained several wild beasts, one of them, a very fierce tyger, by some means slipped from the waggon, and flew with incredible swiftness into an adjacent wood, where, though for several days very diligent search was made after him, not the least trace of him was to be found; but last week as a shoemaker was taking a serious ramble by himself, in the vicinity of the above wood, he was suddenly attacked by this ferocious animal, who luckily, on the first spring he made at him, only deprived him of the major part of his coat; but, to the surprise of many people who were within sight of this uncommon combat, the man drew a large cutting knife from his breeches pocket, and prepared to defend himself against the second attack, which he did in so detestable manner, as to plunge the weapon to the hilt in the enraged animal, who, upon receiving the wound, gave a hideous roar, fell to the ground, and instantly expired. At this very moment it unluckily happened, that a gentleman, whose house was within one hundred yards of the spot where this affair happened, and who came out of his house with a blunderbuss loaded with ball, in order to attempt to rescue the man from the jaws of the rapacious animal, discharged his piece which was aimed at the beast, who at that instant was reared upon his hind legs, his position being between the gentleman firing and the man who wounded him, received the latter's ball, and consequently falling to the ground, the valiant, though unfortunate son of St Crispin, received the whole charge in his bowels, and expired in a few moments. He being a single man and no family, a subscription was opened in this place, in order to bury him in a handsome manner, which was accordingly done last night; near three hundred sons of the craft being invited, and came to this solemn procession. He was buried in the church yard on the north side of the church, where a handsome stone will be erected, with a suitable inscription thereon."

Extract of a letter from Windsor, August 10.

"Her Majesty and the Royal infant were this morning through the blessing of God; as well as could be expected. Friday night, at ten o'clock, her Majesty was much indisposed with a violent pain in the stomach, but happily the complaint was removed before morning; his Majesty was much alarmed, and did not go to rest the whole of that night. Dr Ford let up with the Queen."

"A number of men are employed in levelling that part of the Park, which, many years back, was marked out for a Royal garden; the pond, we likewise hear, is to be filled up."

Extract of a letter from Southampton, Aug. 10.

"On Friday last the Mayor and Corporation of this place gave an elegant public breakfast, at Martin's Rooms, to the officers of the 72d regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers."

on their landing at that place from Gibraltar. The company was numerous and brilliant, near 400 persons being present. The ball was opened by the Mayor and the Hon. Miss York; and the dancing continued till near four o'clock.

The Serjeants, Corporals, and Privates of the regiment were not neglected—a sum of money was raised for the purpose of giving them the old English fare of roast beef and plum pudding, and a quart of strong beer each man.

A further subscription was raised for the soldiers wives and children of the regiment.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 12.

Arrived this morning the Rochford East Indiaman from the East Indies: several others it is said are passed by. Also arrived the Garland frigate from New York.

Sailed this morning Admiral Campbell, with his Majesty's ships Salisbury, the Proteolyte, and Merlin, for Newfoundland.

Sailed the Lioness hospital ship and Raleigh frigate for London.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 12.

The report of war, which raged a few days ago with so much violence, has at length given way to the more charming views of peace; and the same idea which a few days ago was so greatly prevalent, is now looked upon as impossibility and nonsense.

It is said, that in consequence of the warmth with which General Smith, of the marines, promoted a subscription among those corps, for the purpose of supporting Lieutenant Bourne against the prosecution of Sir James Wallace, and in consequence of the General's having expressed some pointed reflections on his conduct, the Knight had sent him a message; to which General Smith answered, that as he did not look upon Sir James Wallace as a man of honour or a gentleman, he would give him no meeting; he would, however, always wear a sword to protect himself from insult; at the same time observing, that if Sir James should assault him, he would treat him precisely in the same manner he had done Lieutenant Bourne.

Lord North was at the Haymarket with his family yesterday evening. He went professedly to see the Receipt Tax; though the piece contained some good political strokes, it was not however of a species to give general entertainment.

Strange as it may appear, Lord North is so completely satisfied with the emolument and patronage of office, that he is perfectly docile to the views of his coadjutors, in so much, that Mr. Fox's party have the entire management of the affairs of administration.

A private letter from Philadelphia describes that continent to be in a very wretched situation. America is now precisely in the same situation of this country, after the abominable murder of Charles the First—A haughty aristocracy, a tumultuous democracy, or a military tyrant may either, in the event, have the supreme command in that new established empire. Every American considers himself individually, a legislator, the bonds of government are feeble and relaxed, and assembly seems to be hurrying on those brave, but unfortunate people in respect to government, into a mere and absolute state of nature.

General Washington's age is at this time not more than 33; though he had rank as a Colonel, and the command of the expedition in our service, so long ago as the year 1759.

Among other circumstances of good fortune attending General Washington, is the entire preservation of his property; during the whole war, no part of any of his land has happened to be harassed by either army.

The opinions on General Washington's conduct grow every day more various; the more prevalent are, that it has been the result of patriotism, or some project of ambition.

That American property has been plundered here is far from being doubted; at the same time, that we can reach at no other authority for such an opinion, than mere speculation.

The situation of our Indian affairs is perfectly happy, as could be wished; we are at peace with all the powers in that quarter, and by turning ourselves with attention and care to the government and jurisprudence of our territories in that quarter, there is not an atom of doubt, but that British glory will again shine in that country with more resplendence than ever, because it will be accompanied by civil as well as political justice.

The definitive treaty is become so dry a subject, that it is forgotten in all political speculations.

It is said that the King's Bench is worth to Lord Mansfield no less a sum than 17,000 l. a year! No wonder he should prefer it to the Seals.

Sir James Erskine was with Lord North's party at the Haymarket yesterday evening.

On the evening of the Prince's birthday Sir William Howe came into the stage-box at the Haymarket just as Don Leopold, in the Prince of Arragon, was exclaiming at the profusion of the red ribbon, and the other dignities and honours. Those who are not admirers of Sir William's conduct in America are fond to intimate, that the Don's remarks were so apposite, that the eyes of the whole house were at once fixed on the General.

The county of Galway, in Ireland, has set a brilliant example to all the other parts of the sister kingdom. The independent interest have opened a subscription to support their candidates; and they have offered, by advertisement, a reward of 20 guineas to every witness who shall, with effect, give testimony against any person guilty of bribery or corruption.

Notwithstanding the above spirited resolutions, it is however to be lamented, that family connections, and a superior number of 40 s. freeholders, that pest a free constitution, render the odds considerably in favour of the unpopular candidate.

A lottery-office-keeper, who failed not a year and a half ago, in Fleet-Street, in consequence of which he went over to Ireland has had impudence enough to become candidate for the borough of Swords, in that kingdom; he has, however, met with the rejection his insolence so justly merited.

Orders to a very great extent indeed are now executing at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, for exportation of their goods to America.

The increase of wealth that is now beginning to enter circulation from the revival of commerce, free and unobstructed by war, cannot but be felt very sensibly through the funds. Their price, of course, will rise 10 or 15 per cent. though not perhaps with such rapidity as most people expect.

Lottery tickets are going, in the usual way, to a great price. Formerly in this month of the year they were not accustomed to sell for more than thirteen guineas. They are

now near fifteen pounds, and towards the drawing, of course will be eighteen or twenty.

As far as respects the lottery tickets, the holders of omnium will be very considerable gainers! The Bank taking in the new subscriptions for these three months to come, enable the proprietors to wait with ease; and long before the day of redemption, the definitive treaty must be arrived.

New Bear is now selling at Haddington market for 20 s. the boll; and new Oats from 17 s. 6 d. to 13 s. 6 d. [See Haddington Prices of grain in this night's paper.]

Saturday new oats sold in Newcastle at 2 s. 5 d. per bushel. The cargoes of the vessels arrived there last week from foreign ports with corn, on a moderate computation, amount to above 70,000 bushels.

Saturday last night, oats sold at Appleby for 18 s. (on an average 20 s. the load) lately at 27 s. and 28 s.

Tuesday being Newcastle lammas fair, the show of cattle and horses was much smaller than usual, and upon the whole was a poor fair.

This afternoon, an infant, of a few weeks old, was found exposed in a turnpike in Lochend's Close, Canongate. Proper care was immediately taken of the child, and diligent search is making, in order to discover the unnatural mother.

This afternoon, a child was rode over by a cart in the Cowgate, by which one of its legs was broke, and otherwise much bruised.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Aug. 6.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a vessel, the property of Mess. Brown and Co. of this city, is arrived in our river, direct from Virginia, with the produce of that country; and that she is to take with her the manufactures of this kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Aug. 7.

Sunday evening the Nancy from North Carolina, which had been detained at Castletown harbour above two months, under cover of the Waller, a cutter of 16 guns, was carried to sea by the crew, the captain being on shore.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 12.

The Dublin Society, at their last meeting, elected Achmet Ben Ali, of Tunis, now a resident of this city, an honorary member of their body. At the same meeting it was proposed, "That the sum of 150 l. be given in premiums of one shilling per thousand on all herrings taken by the crews of vessels by Seining on the north-west coast of this kingdom; said premium to be equally divided between the owners and the captain and company of such vessels. Should there be claims for more than three millions of herrings, then those shall be preferred who have contributed most to the loading of their vessels, by catching the greatest quantity of fish, at earliest, and have most merit." This very important proposal will be taken into consideration on the first meeting after the recess, which is appointed to be the 6th of November next.

Last Saturday new wheat was sold in Thomas-street; it came from the farm of Mr. Latouché, and as being the first of this year's growth brought to market, entitled that gentleman to the Dublin Society's premium; its entrance into market was attended with the acclamations of rejoicing crowds.

Alderman Horan, along with his many patriotic endeavours to extend the rights and commerce of this country, has lately erected several useful manufactures, which hitherto have been imported here, viz. mills for grinding dye-woods, an Aquafortis distillery, and linseed-oil mill; the two latter articles were hitherto principally imported from Holland.

The first meeting of our new Parliament, and the intended great provincial meeting of volunteer delegates, at Dungannon, will fall within two days of each other, the former being on the 6th, and the latter on the 8th of next month. Parliament, it is expected, will be then immediately prorogued for a month, during which interval the example of the Dungannon assembly will most probably be followed throughout the kingdom, and whose resolves may cut out some very serious business for the representatives of the nation.

Within these three days several foreign ships have arrived in the river loaded with corn, a circumstance which, in addition to a plentiful harvest now reaping throughout the kingdom, cannot fail of causing an immediate considerable increase of the loaf. Could some salutary modes be now devised, even of a temporary nature, to employ our poor manufacturers, until such time as Parliament could take their melancholy case into due consideration, it might have the happy consequence of enabling their families to partake of the blessing of that plenty of provisions which must now be speedily experienced.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 9.

It seems to be the sense of many persons well versed in Government manoeuvres, that the Earl of Northampton, our present Lord Lieutenant, will not meet Parliament which is to sit here in October next, as not the least arrangement of the business is yet as much as spoken of, though the necessity of a well-regulated plan was never more obvious.

It is at last determined on the other side of the water, to permit Lord Lifford to resign the seals, and retire on a pension of 2000 l. per annum: his successor will be appointed the second week of September.

The service of Lord Annaly, particularly his assertion of the supremacy of the British Legislature are, it is said, also to be rewarded with a writ of safe, and a pension adequate to his upright and patriotic conduct.

From the considerable importations of wheat and flour now making here from France, Spain, &c. and the near prospect of a most plentiful harvest in all parts of this kingdom, a gentleman yesterday offered to lay a considerable bet, that the affize of household bread in this city will, before the 10th day of September next, rise to 12 lib. for a shilling. Potatoes are fallen in the interior parts of the country to 2 s. 6 d. per hundred weight.

This day were executed, at the front of the New Prison, Eagen, Woods, and Short, who all behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy condition. Eagen first came forward, and in a very audible voice declared his life had been sworn away, but that he heartily forgave his prosecutor. Woods next stepped out on the fatal board, but did not speak. When the little boy Short appeared, so ungenerous and loud a shriek from the immense multitude who attended the execution, was never before heard. To see such a child, as it were, about to be executed, so small in stature, and so very youthful his appearance, that no person could think him more than thirteen or fourteen years of age, was inexplicably shocking. There was an instance once in England of a school-boy of his age being executed for a cruel murder of his bed-fellow; but Short is certainly the youngest boy that ever suffered for a robbery.

Lambert, who was to have suffered at the same time, is respited.

Extract of a letter from Kells, Aug. 15.

Yesterday, about mid-day, a most uncommon phenomenon was seen here. As some people were spreading out clothes near the side of the Tweed, the air being very calm and still, they were suddenly alarmed by a noise resembling the hurrying of carriages: this was instantly succeeded by a whirlwind, which directed its force to the place where the clothes lay, collected together all of them that lay within a space of about ten yards in diameter, and carried them, with a number of small stones, to a most amazing height in the air; and, we are sorry to add, that, by their falling into a very deep place of the water, the greater part of the clothes were unfortunately lost.

INSTRUCTIONS

From the several Guilds of Dublin, to their Representatives in Parliament.

I. The MERCHANTS

Desire, That since they did not buy their seats, they will not sell their consciences; but on every occasion do their duty free of undue influence, determined to rise or fall with their country, be advised by their constituents, and never barter real advantages for illusive profits, which may ultimately become a real loss; and, lastly, as they have entered on so great a trust, do their utmost to discharge it in such a manner, as not to fear being called to an account.

II. The TAILORS

Desire, That their Members may consider at whole fait they are in Parliament, and be as sharp as needles to prevent a single loop-hole being left, through which corruption may crawl into the constitution; not leave the remnant of a grievance or malpractice in any public board, and be always ready to give a bustling to the enemies of Ireland, never consort with them, and the venal crew who dance attendance in the Castle yard, to get their cue for supporting every dangerous and destructive measure.

III. The SMITHS

Will have the vices beat out of Government, and the public money locked up from jobbers; the sparks and fire of true patriotism heat the Senate, and never cool, until the chains of slavery which England forged for us are filed into dust.

IV. The BARBERS and SURGEONS

Won't have their representatives bear a hair of their rights, like heroes take the lion of usurpation by the beard, and leave every thing smooth. Purge the Parliament, amputate its rotten members, bleed the pampered absentees, and stop their destructive issues.

V. The BAKERS

Will have every thing sifted to the bottom that concerns the nation's welfare, that all the poor may have bread.

VI. The BUTCHERS

Must have every enormity knock'd on the head, the public defaulters cut up, their bad actions blown, their wicked confederacies disjointed, and their tainted principles hung up to public view.

VII. The CARPENTERS

Having already tried their members, and found them sound at heart, expect they will hew down every unprofitable board, and always join with the friends of Ireland in every upright measure, without being tools to any Administration.

VIII. The SHOEMAKERS

Hope the spirit of the nation may last, by the endeavours of their representatives, until (and) the work of reformation is brought to an end, and the constitution completely revamped.

IX. The SADDLERS

Expect, since their old members have again got their seat, the nation will no more be saddled with a cursed pension list of undeserving objects, and that a patriotic Parliament will so bridle the men who hold the reins of government, as to prevent their doing mischief to the kingdom.

X. The COOKS

Command their members to let none rule the roast but honest men.

(To be continued.)

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

SAILED FROM STONNESS.

Aug. 2. Isabella, of Queensferry, Martin, from ——— for Hull.

3. Joseph and Mary, of and for Cambletown, Dalpale, from Shetland. Sprightly, of and for ditto, Campbell, from ditto.

Elizabeth, of Aberdeen, Thomson, from St. Ulls.

Remain in said Harbour.

James, of and from Berwick upon Tweed, Hutchison, for Portree. Sisters, of Dunbarton, Lang, from Kirkwall, for Port Olsfow.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Aug. 14. Margaret, Sangster, from Garmouth, in ballast; Jean, Barr, from Orkney, with kelp; Mary and Nancy, Dryburgh, from Peterburgh, with hemp, &c. —15. Industry, Potts, from Koningbergh, with barley; Concord, Porteous, from Dantzic, with wheat; Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with wine; Katty and Peggy, Skirving, from Dantzic, with grain; Morning Star, Clouston, from ditto, with ditto. —16. Ferret, Richardson, from ditto, with ditto; Friendship, Forsyth, from Koningbergh, with grain. —18. Mary, Hay, from Peterburgh, with hemp, iron, &c.; Eliza, Sampson, from Dantzic, with wheat and oats; Newcastle, Currie, from ditto, with wheat; Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, in ballast; Betsey, Millar, from Newcastle, with wheat; Adventure, Lumden, from Dantzic, with ditto; Margaret, Lockhart, from Eyemouth, with oats and meal.

SAILED, July 15. —Three Friends, Munro, from Inverness, with goods; Peggy, Clerk, from Dundee, with coal; Janet, Milne, from Down, with goods; Mally, Lighten, from Montrose with ditto. —18. Friendship, Buchanan, for Hull, with goods; Friendship, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto; Mary Rose, Bruce, for Portferry, with coal and bottles.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 15.

	24s.	0 d.	23s.	0 d.	22s.	0 d.
Wheat	24s.	0 d.	23s.	0 d.	22s.	0 d.
Barley	24	0	23	0	22	0
Oats	20	9	19	0	17	0
Pease	21	6	19	0	18	0

New Bear, 20 s. New Oats, from 17 s. 6 d. to 13 s. 6 d.

Further Adjourned.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Thursday the 18th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and hives of Perth, viz.

The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 5700 l. 4 s. 3 d. 2 p. 10 f. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the signet.

Authentic Anecdotes

Of Mr WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND.

THIS unhappy man is about fifty-four years of age, being the eldest of the seven sons of the late Mr Edward Ryland, copper-plate printer in the Old Bailey.

Mr Ryland the elder was a native of Wales; and before quitting that country, he had experienced several acts of kindness from the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, who happened jocosely to say, that if Mr Ryland should marry, he should expect the compliment of being asked to become sponsor for his first son. Some years after Mr Ryland married, and the circumstances of his wife being delivered of a male child, was no sooner communicated to Sir Watkin, than, with his accustomed good humour and politeness, he accepted an invitation to be present at the baptism; and, with the approbation of the Baronet, the boy was, in compliment to him, named William Wynne.

In consideration of a very genteel premium, the celebrated Mr Francis Ravenet, who then lived at Lambeth, took young Ryland as an apprentice, and in a short time discovered in him very extraordinary prognostics of future excellency. Mr Ravenet was not deceived; for the natural talents of his pupil daily became more splendid by close study and application.

During his apprenticeship young Ryland engraved a head of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, which was esteemed a production of singular merit for so young an artist; and this was followed by many other juvenile performances, executed with uncommon taste, delicacy, and truth of expression.

Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr Ryland set out to visit the French and Italian schools, in company with Mr Gabriel Smith, an artist of great merit, and Mr Joseph Howard, afterwards a merchant in the city, but who is now retired to his estate in Cornwall, with both of whom he had been school-fellow. During the few years of his residence abroad, he pursued the study of his favourite art with unremitting assiduity and attention, and greatly improving himself in manual operation, by exercising his talents under the direction of the most celebrated artists. His motive was improvement rather than profit; but being matter of so fine a genius, and of such vast powers of execution, he gained not only very distinguished professional celebrity, but large pecuniary emoluments.

Our young artist had not been long in France, before he obtained an honorary gold medal from the Academy at Paris; and by the members of the Academy at Rome he was received with such respect as was due to a young man endowed with qualifications that could not fail to render him eminently conspicuous among the admirers of the fine arts.

Upon the return of Mr Ryland to England, he introduced the admired art of engraving copper plates to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. Though in this branch of engraving he cannot claim the merit of originality, it is a species of ingenuity in which he has abundantly surpassed all competition.

While Mr Ryland yet remained abroad, his present Majesty came to the throne of these kingdoms, soon after which an offer was made Mr Strange of the appointment of engraver to his Majesty, which honour being declined by that gentleman, it was conferred on Mr Ryland, together with a salary of 200l. a year; and soon after her Majesty was pleased to grant him an annual stipend of 100l. from her privy purse, as a testimony of her approbation of his extraordinary talents.

The three first of Mr Ryland's capital productions, after being honoured with the Royal patronage, were a whole length figure of the King, one of the Queen, and another of Lord Bute, from the paintings of Ramsay. Among a vast number of other pieces, all of which exhibit incontestible proofs of a masterly genius, are a fine likeness of her Majesty, smiling with ineffable expression of goodness upon an infant sleeping in her arms; and a picture expressive of a story in Plutarch, the substance of which is as follows: a youth pining with love towards his mother-in-law, a young woman of exquisite beauty, but endeavouring to conceal the cause of his disquietude; a physician is supposed to be feeling the pulse of his enamoured patient, the cause of whose complaint he discovers, and points out the object of his passion; whereupon the father proposes to relinquish his wife, as the only expedient for preventing his son from falling a victim to the violence of unconquerable desire. In this piece the passions are admirably expressed, and discriminated by touches the most delicately refined.

Some years since, Mr Ryland, in partnership with Mr Bryer, opened a shop in Cornhill, where they carried on a very extensive trade in prints, the former still continuing to exercise his fine talents in the art of engraving. Though their business was productive of great profit, several capital losses occurring almost at the same time, the state of their pecuniary affairs became so disarranged and embarrassed, that a bankruptcy ensued.

Some time after this failure, Mr Ryland, on his own separate account, opened a print-shop in the Strand, where he had every prospect of success; but being fond of a private life, where he might have leisure to "pursue coy science to her last retreat," he declined public business, and retired to Pimlico. From Pimlico he removed to Knightsbridge; and while he resided there, he committed that unhappy act which has ruined his reputation as a man; but his name as an artist will ever be held in the highest estimation.

This unfortunate man has six children, four of whom were in France for their education at the time of his apprehension.

Entirely at his own expence, Mr Ryland educated a young lady, who is allied to him, in all the elegant accomplishments of the age; and from the instructions given by himself, and his employing the most eminent masters to cultivate her taste in drawing and painting, she is expected to obtain a high rank in the catalogue of modern artists.

Of late years Mr Ryland's principal employment has been upon engravings, after the designs of Angelica Kauffman, to imitate chalk drawings.

An intimate friend of Mr Ryland's, who died a few years ago, bequeathed him one of the eleven shares of the Liverpool water-works, which are each deemed at this time to be worth near 10,000l. To engross the remaining shares, or at least to enclose his property in these works, is said to have been the great object of Mr Ryland's pursuit; and it is supposed, that to enable himself to attain this point, he was induced to the conduct which has brought him into his present calamitous circumstances.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, August 9.—*See* Douglas, from the Highlands, with kelp.—10. Polly, Neilson, from New York, in ballast; Aurora, Montgomery, from Tortola, with goods; Britannia, Blane, from Plymouth, with steam; Greenock, MacLachlan, from Newry, in ballast.—11. Aurora, Roxburgh, from New York and Tortola, with goods.—12. Ruff, Plom, from Virginia, with tobacco.—13. Bird, Gall, from Jamaica, with sugar, &c.; Jeanie, Taylor, from the Highlands, with herring.—14. Katharine, Syme, from ditto, with ditto.

SAILED, August 12.—Nancy and Jean, McDonald, for Dublin, with goods.—Kelly, Morrison, for Newfoundland, with goods.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, August 16. Peggy and Eliza, Izate, from Koningberg, with grain; John and Anne, Smiton, from Newcastle, with wheat; Peggy, Ochonochee, from Peterburgh, with sundries.—17. Glasgow, Shaw, from Borrowfounness, for Glasgow, with sundries.

SAILED, August 16.—Sally, Nurf, for Lynn, with coals.—17. Patrencia, Davidson, for Inverkeith, in ballast; Collier, Use, for Leith, with iron.

TO GARDENERS.

A GARDEN to be LET for such number of years as can be agreed on, consisting of between three and four acres, pleasantly situated at the Yard Heads of Leith, with a good dwelling-house, sundry offices, and a well, as the same are presently possessed by Alexander Robertson gardener, whose tack expires at Michaelmas next. The garden is well stocked with fruit trees, gooseberry and currant bushes, &c. is in excellent heart, and plenty of dung, at a moderate rate and short earnings can be had at pleasure.

Apply to Mr Walter Ferguson writer, Buchanan's Court, Edinburgh.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Creditors of CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq. of Scotland, formerly CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq. of Cowhill.

THE Trustee for the said Mr Campbell, formerly Mr Charles Maxwell of Cowhill, and his creditors, called a meeting of the said creditors, in the George Tavern, Dumfries, on the 15th day of January last, to give up the trust. At said meeting, the creditors present were unwilling that he should give up the trust; and none of the other three trustees nominated in satisfaction in the trust deed granted by Mr Maxwell would declare their intention to accept the trust, and act under it. Therefore, some time thereafter, the trustee found it necessary to execute a summons of multiple-pounding against Mr Maxwell and all his creditors, that he might be exonerated by the Court of Session. Since the execution of said summons, the second Trustee in nomination hath declared to him his willingness to accept of the trust, and act under it. The Trustee, therefore, in order to save time and expence to Mr Maxwell and his creditors, hereby calls a meeting of the said creditors, to be held in the George Tavern, Dumfries, on Friday the 29th day of August current, at eleven o'clock before noon; at which meeting he is resolved to give up the trust, in terms of the eleventh article of the trust-deed, and then to settle his accounts with the new Trustee.

By the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, within the Leith Council-house of the said City, upon Wednesday the 27th day of August current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

SEVERAL AREAS,

Above the Stalls on the west side of the Leith Fish Market, FOR BUILDING UPON, Containing to an Acre.

The articles of roup and the said elevation to be seen in the hands of the City-clerks.

A HOUSE AND YARD TO SELL.

ON Saturday next the 23d current, by twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, in the house of David Douglas vintner in Queen's Ferry, That TENEMENT OF HOUSES, and YARD at the back of it, lying on the south side of the High Street of the said burgh, which belonged to the deceased John Reid, lately shoemaker there.

The situation of this subject is remarkably pleasant, either for a fixed residence, or for bathing quarters in the summer season. It has a fine open commanding prospect, which can never be interrupted, of the river of Forth and the adjacent country, with all their beauties, for many miles.

The articles of roup and progress of writs, which is perfectly clear, may be seen in the hands of Robert Chapman, clerk of Queensferry, Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Either altogether or separately, as can be agreed on.

THAT GREAT STONE TENEMENT OF

LAND, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood-house, on the north side of the High Street, within the Strand, commonly called THOMSON'S LAND, consisting of three floors, with a Dwelling-house and Shop in the ground storey, all fronting the street, containing nine dwelling-houses, cellars, &c. presently possessed by good tenants, at 21l. Sterling of yearly rent. These subjects are liable to no impost or other exactions from the town of Edinburgh, and hold of a subject-superior for payment of two pennies Scots yearly.

The writs and title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, to be seen in the hands of Andrew Pitcairn writer in Edinburgh, and the subjects will be shown by David Lindsay residing in them, with either of whom any person intending to purchase may commune.



AT BORROWFOUNNESS—FOR LONDON,

THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE for JAMES DRUMMOND

Master.

Now lying on the high at Borrowfounness,

taking in goods for London, and will sail on the

twenty-fifth current.

This ship hath excellent accommodation for

passengers.



FOR NEW YORK,

THE JEAN, FRANCIS RITCHIE Master,

now lying at Greenock, is ready to receive

goods on board, and will be clear to sail

about the 20th of August. The JEAN is a

good vessel, copper-bottomed, and a fast sailer,

and is fitted up in a complete manner for

the accommodation of passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to James Mit-

chell and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, JULY 12. 1783.



FOR HALIFAX,

THE BRIGANTINE BETSY,

a new vessel, British built, burden about

200 tons, ROBERT HYNDMAN Master, is

now taking on board goods at Greenock, and

will positively sail by the 3th September.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Wil-

liam Forsyth, Alexander Peter Robertson,

Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Warrand,

Glasgow; or Morrison and Co. Greenock.

The BETSEY is well fitted for passengers; and the best of provisions will be laid in for the voyage.

N. B. Joiners, House Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Masons, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wish to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

MONEY ADVANCED.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY for immediate advance, on different securities. No less than 200l. will be advanced, nor more than 1000l. to one person, nor for any longer time than five years. Gentle above firms, on the security of insuring their lives in London, or on the joint lives of persons in a good state of health, if not of age, will answer. (post paid) and none else, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to conclude the business.

Address for S. G. Lemon, Esq. at the post-office, Newmarket, Middlesex, till called for.

To be SOLD by public roup, in whole or in lots as purchasers shall incline.

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, LATCHBRAE, and REDHUEGH, consisting of about 200 English acres, and agreeably situated upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and parish of Whitburn.

LOT I.—The Lands of Moss Hall, consisting of about 60 Scots acres. Upon this lot is a neat mansion-house of six acres, garden and offices, with a considerable quantity of barren planting, all inclosed and divided by thriving hedges, which are mostly fencible, at a proper distance from the high road, the 19th mile stone at the foot of the entry. As this lot is all in the proprietor's possession, a purchaser may have immediate access.

LOT II.—The Lands and Farm of Latchbrae, with the Public House at Blackburne Bridge, consisting of about 70 Scots acres, 20 of which are under lease at 15s. per acre, the rest at present in grass.

LOT III.—The Farm of Redhugh, consisting of about 21 Scots acres, under a lease to John Fulton at 18l. 10s. 10d. yearly.

This estate is all inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, and, when last let, yielded about 1000l. Sterling rent.

The purchaser or purchasers may retain a considerable part of the price if they chuse, upon granting security upon the lands.

James Faichney at Moss Hall will show the house and lands. Any person or persons wanting to purchase the whole or a part by private bargain, may apply to Mr Middleton at Leith, the proprietor, or Robert Auld writer, New Stairs, Edinburgh.

The day of roup will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th of September 1783, at six o'clock afternoon. The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Tithes, Pastures, and Carriage, in the parish and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, consisting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are pasture, and 21 planted.—The whole are inclosed with stone dykes (excepting a few acres called the *Glebe*) and subdivided into sixteen inclosures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime-draw kiln.

There are two lime quarries, and lime stone in other parts of the lands, also a good free stone quarry.

The lands have been mostly pastured with black cattle and sheep the last seven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in grass, was about 188l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were set for tillage the last and the following crops, at from 2l. 2s. to 4l. 4s. 6d. per acre per annum.

If not sold altogether, the lands will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the west of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartar.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the east of the last-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaser.

The conditions of sale, title deeds, and a plan of the estate, will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to fill up a private bargain; and the grounds will be shown by James Macneil at Balvormy.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wright vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next.

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and

BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the franchises and superiorities of Kirkcoun of Tulibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves, are abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house, two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodation for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both meal and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200l. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each bar and singular succor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the rents are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, James Duncanson, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John McNab at Myretoun.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.